In-Home Aide Newsletter-November 2026 Posttest- Understanding Chronic Conditions

ANSWERS

1. An in-home aide is responsible for diagnosing the cause of a change in a client's condition.

False – Aides do not diagnose or treat; they observe, report, and document.

2. When documenting, you should write what you saw, such as "ankles puffy, socks leave deep marks," rather than a diagnosis like "has edema."

True

3. Low blood sugar is less serious than high blood sugar because it develops slowly.

False – Low blood sugar can come on within minutes and lead to confusion, fainting, or seizure.

4. Sudden confusion in a client with dementia is always caused by dementia, so it does not need to be reported.

False – Infection, dehydration, pain, constipation, and medication problems can cause sudden confusion. Report it immediately.

5. If a client with dementia has left the home, you should wait a short time to see whether they will return before calling 911.

False – Call 911 and follow your agency's emergency procedure.

6. Knowing a client's usual routines and abilities is the most reliable way to recognize when something has changed.

True

7. If a COPD client has blue or gray lips or cannot speak in full sentences, you should call 911 and follow your agency's emergency procedure.

True

8. If a client with diabetes is suddenly shaky, sweaty, or not acting like themselves, they need attention right away.

True

9. When working with a client who has dementia, it is best to argue or correct them when they say something that is not true.

False – Do not argue, correct, or quiz. Stay calm and gently redirect.

10. Heart failure means the heart has stopped working completely.

False – Heart failure means the heart is not pumping as strongly as it should.